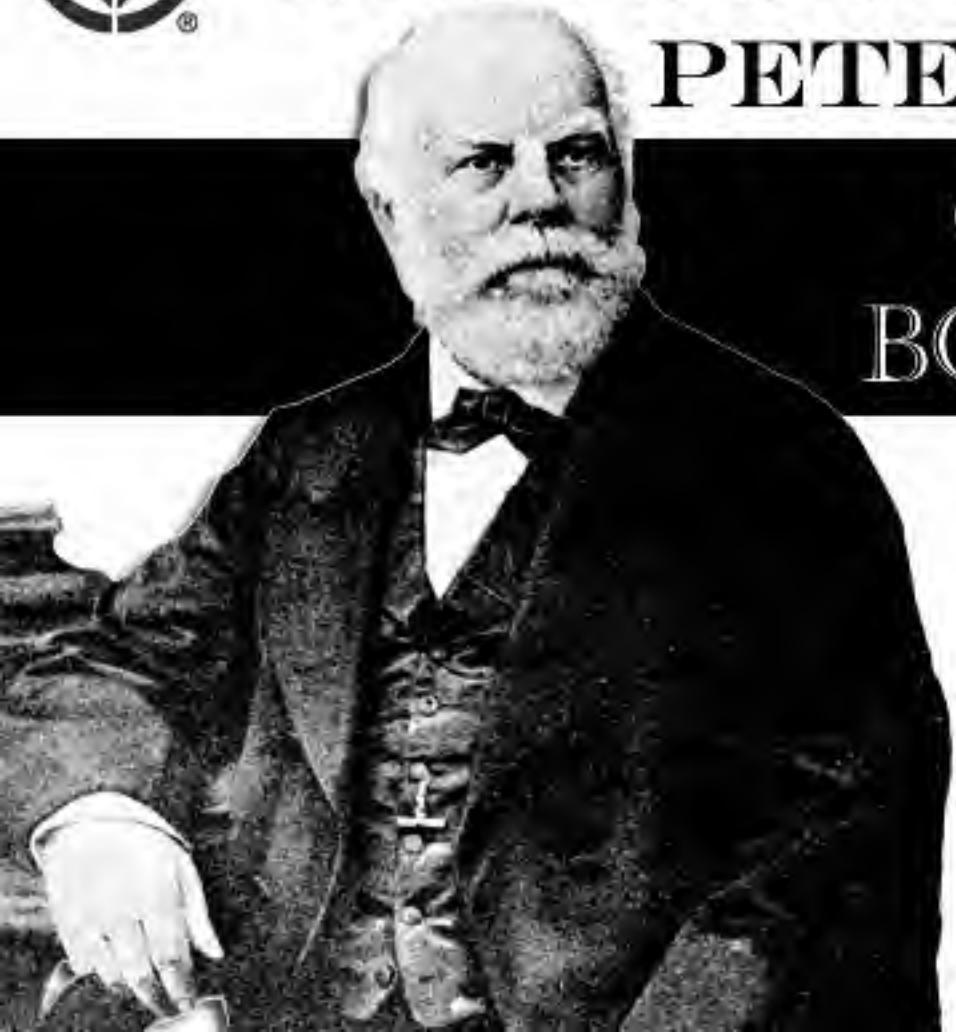




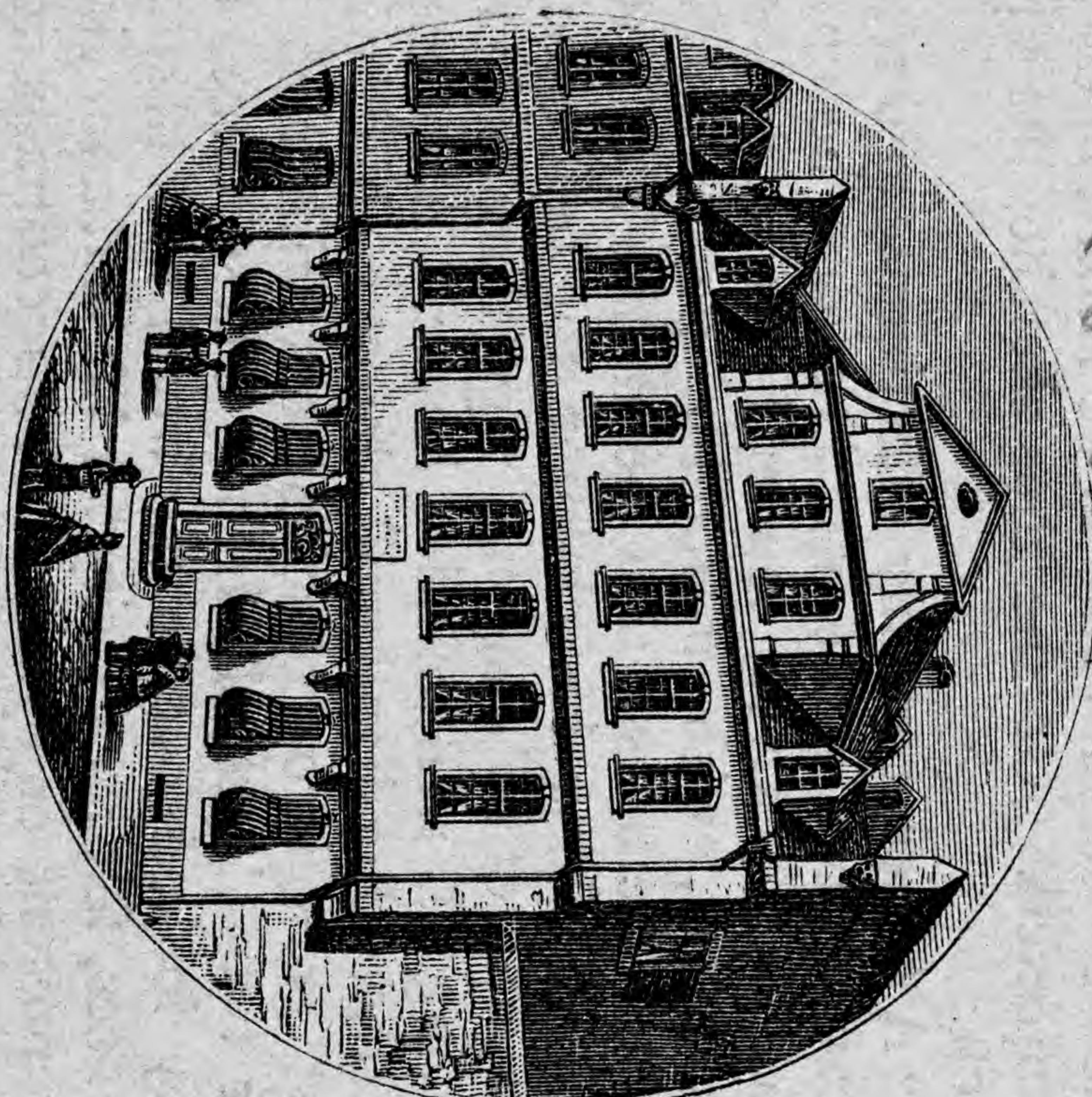
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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GEORGE ENGELMANN BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS

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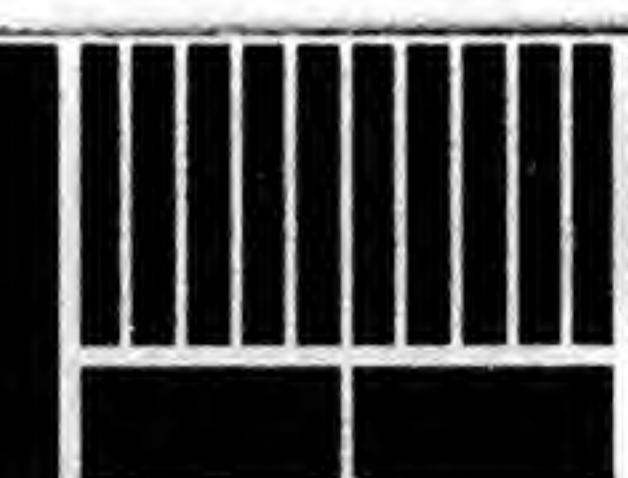
THE GOETHE HOUSE AT FRANKFORT.

THE Goethe house in the Hirschgraben at Frankfort-on-the-Main came into the possession of the Goethe family, and first began to have a history in the year 1733. In that year it was bought by Frederick George Goethe's widow, the poet's grandmother.

remained until 1863, when it was bought by public subscription, and placed in the hands of an association called the Free German Foundation (Freies Deutsches Hochstift), to be held by them in trust for the German people.

Such is the simple chronology of a house whose associations render it one of the most interesting in Germany. It has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition, and its rooms are now used for society meetings and for the purposes of reading and study. Some few articles of the original furniture have with difficulty been secured, but the chief interest to the visitor is in recalling on the spot the story of Goethe's home life. Therefore, before describing these bare though speaking walls, we pause to consider the *dramatis personae* of the family circle in which grew up the wise poet, the reflection of whose genius has made them all illustrious.

The widow of Frederick George Goethe had spared no pains upon the education of her only remaining son, John Cas-



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THE GOETHE HOUSE AT FRANKFORT.

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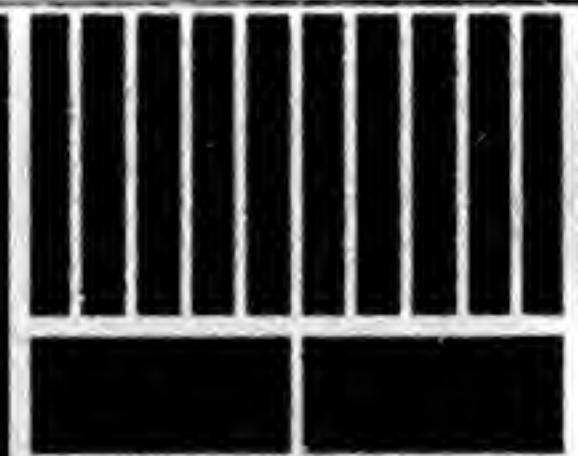
occupied for many years in arranging his collections, and in writing out his diary in the Italian language with the greatest care and minuteness. He read, wrote, spoke, and sang Italian—in short, Italy became a very hobby with him for the rest of his life.

Dr. Goethe now anticipated taking a part in the world, but found his hopes quickly frustrated.

"My father," writes the poet, "as soon as he had returned from his travels, had, in accordance with his own peculiar character, formed the project—in order to prepare himself for the service of the city—of undertaking one of the subordinate offices and filling it without emolument, provided it were given him without his being subjected to the ballot. According to his way of thinking, and the conception he had of himself, and in the consciousness of his good intentions, he believed himself worthy of such a distinction, although, in fact, it was in accordance with neither law nor precedent. Consequently, when his request was refused, he

harpsichord, singing, studying Italian, etc. The birth of the poet brought her her first vacation, but gradually, the children offering a fresh field for the pedagogue's labors, the wife's education came to be looked upon as completed. Goethe thus sketches the situation:

"A father, certainly affectionate and well-meaning, but grave, who, because he cherished within a very tender heart, manifested outwardly, with incredible persistency, a brazen sternness, that he might attain the end of giving his children the best education, and of building up, regulating and preserving his well-founded house. A mother, on the other hand, still almost a child, who first grew into consciousness with and in her two eldest children. These three, as they looked out on the world with healthy glances, felt a capacity for life and a longing for present enjoyment. This contradiction floating in the family increased with years. My father followed out his views unshaken and uninterrupted; the mother and children could not give up their feelings, their claims,



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~~stylosae~~
oval super.

259-264

P. pumila



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6098

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GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

SUMMER VACATION.

MEMOIR AND JOURNAL OF TRAVEL.

SECOND YEAR.

Mechanics.

Quantitative Analysis—Lectures and laboratory practice.

Blowpipe Analysis, quantitative—Lectures and laboratory practice.

Metallurgy—General processes, fuels, furnaces, iron and steel.

Geology—Lithological, cosmical, physiographic, historic, and dynamic.

Mineralogy—Determinative mineralogy, and blowpipe examination of minerals.

Drawing—Furnaces, machines, etc.

SUMMER VACATION.

MEMOIR AND JOURNAL OF TRAVEL.



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Gr. panicula

March 30 1874

Madisonville, SC. $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 feet high

2 miles from $\frac{25}{3}$ 74

$\times 10$



Pollen $\times 415$
mostly 3-angled



$\times 10$



filamentous



$\times 60$

calyx 2-3-4 lobed, very woolly

4 androns!



stellate hair on
lower white surface
same, but persistent

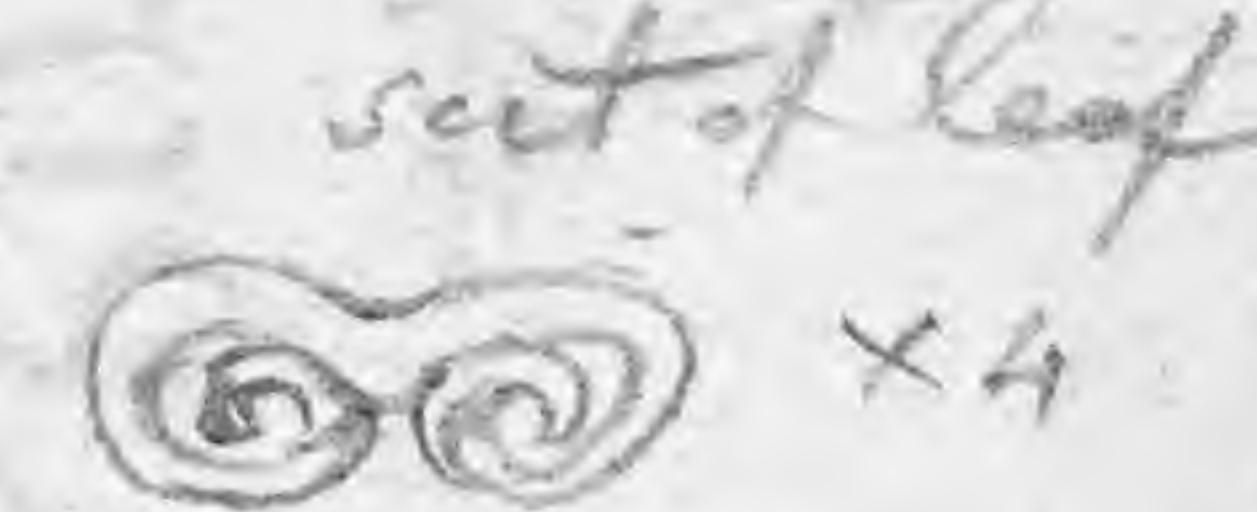
Lower surface not

stellate hair on upper visible, because rolled in
surface of leaf & branchlet

deciduous $\times 60$

bark worn

no glutinous hair



$\times 4$



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section of young leaf



1876 Jan

x10

questionable?

April 23 1874

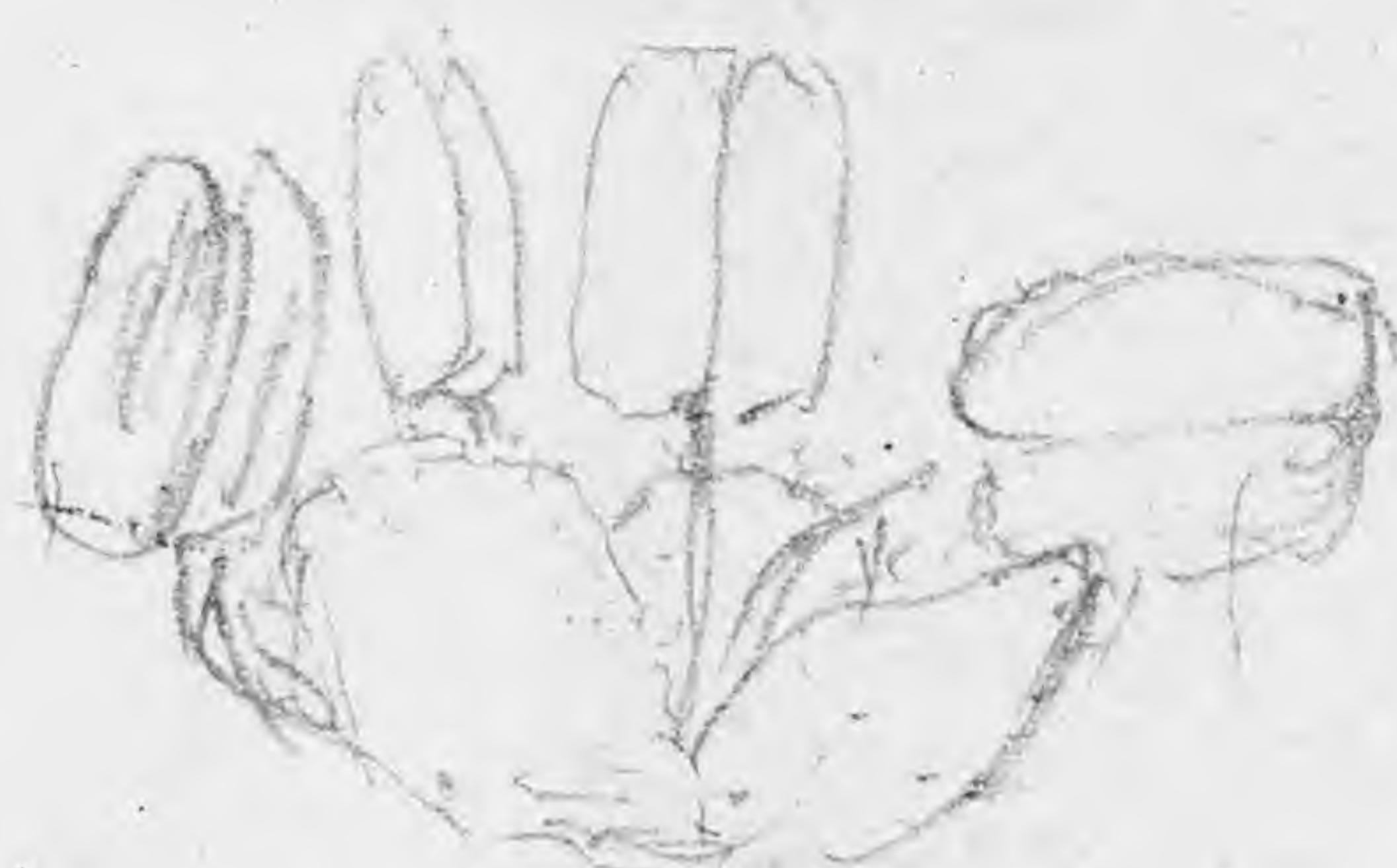
foliis juvenibus revolutis, laeviculatis lobis
spatulatis lacinia 5 mm longi, reticulis similes dentatis lobatis

x10



just flower

x10



regularly 4-androus

x10



top view of an
open anther

April 29 1876

fresh specimen from
Go Millchamps

(cont'd)

x10



stellate pubescence of both sides
equal, no glandular hair
or in the more glabrous forms none
on under side



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X10

Guettarda pilosa?

April 23 1874

foliacea glabrescens

S. Carter



post flowers



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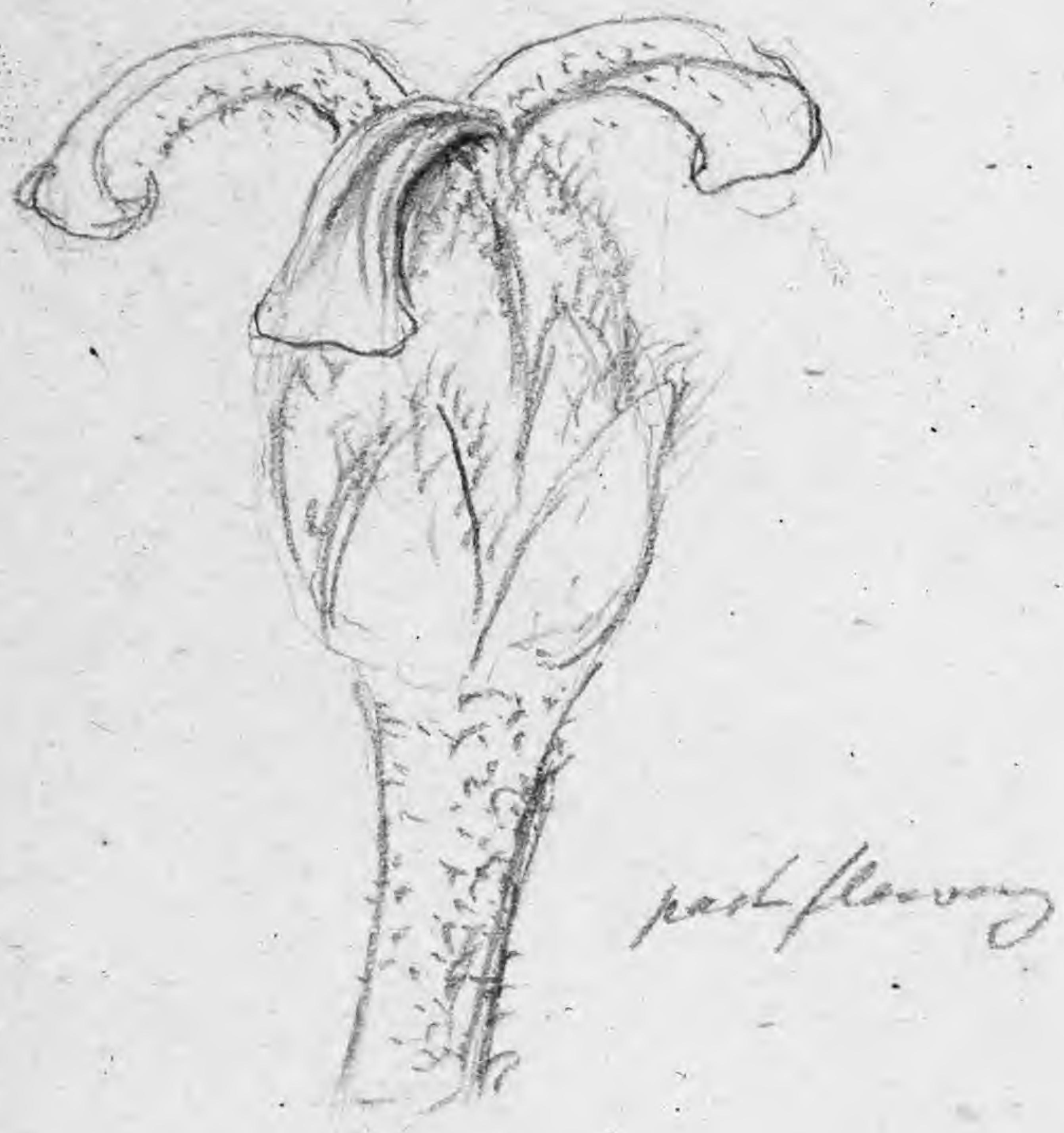
X 10

Guerns. pulic.

April 23 1876

fol. super. glabri, subtus albo-stellati;

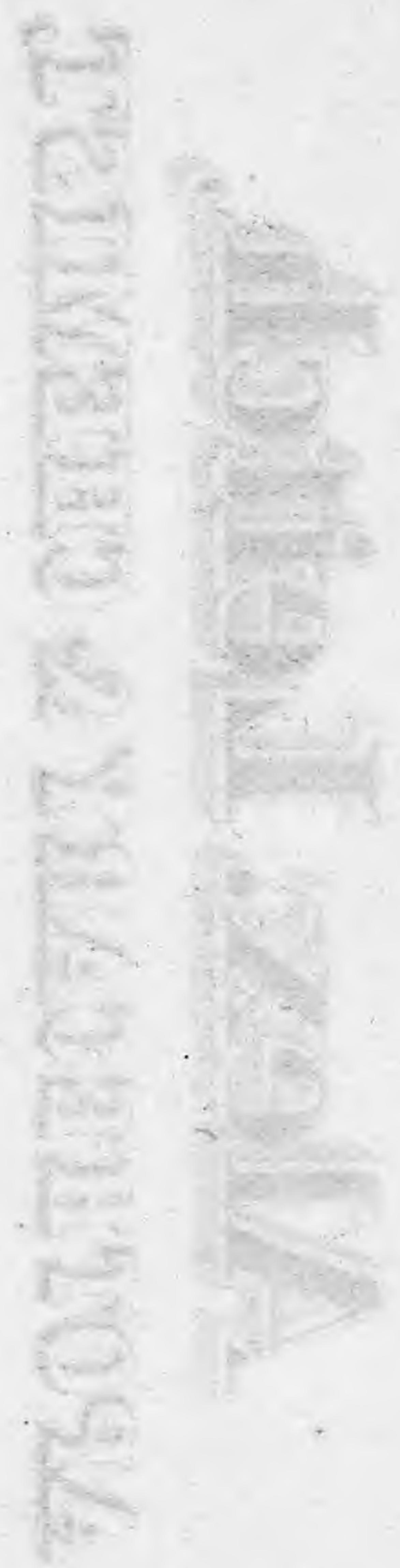
ovula superioria!



peduncle & under
side of styles, stellately
Canescent.

Style, black-purple

CONSIDERATION OF THE



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Alex. Heitger
APOTHECARY & CHEMIST

Cor 4th & Olive Sts. St. Louis.

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G. pumila Willd 1788

Mr Revuel (letter of Oct 31 1873) has known long of the annual multiplication of *G. pumila* and remonstrated with Dr Curtis about its being made a var of *Cinerea*, on that account.

Its stolons are running far and wide and do often cover acres with a thicket. Therefore Running oak

1788 *G. pumila*, Willd R. Carl. p. 234 1788
" foliis laevolatis, integerrimis glabris subtilis
glacialis" ("*G. humilis* Willd, it = *cineraria* is
distinguished: subtilis truncatulus)

1803 *G. Phellos* & *G. pumila* Mich. Fl. 197. 1803
~~*Phellos* foliis elongatis basi obtusis~~

1810 *G. pumila* Mich. Lyle Ed. Cincinnati 1842 p. 36 t. 17
(Ed. prior. 1810) plurimodis laevolatis integerrimis basi
attenuatis apicem latatis, capita sessilata, glande hemisphaer.
— leaves smooth —

1801 Michaux Monogr. Genera p. tab. — (1801)
considers *G. pumila* as a var of *phellos*, which is
controversial in the Lylea Ed.

1816 *G. servicea* Turck fl. 2. 626 (1816)
syn: *G. phellos pumila* Mich. Gen. t. 13. & 1 & 2
G. pumila Mich. arb. 2. p. 84 t. 15 Willd Carol.

1818 ^{Wurz. p. 4. 424 (1805)} "foliis subtilis serviceis" (1818) Scarcely more than a var of *G. cinerea*

1824 *G. pumila* Willd. Ed. Skist. 2. 594 (1824) — — — foliis



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oeltes tomentosus ^{bas. ottensis} quotes Will. Much fl. Much arb.
" worn small, nearly "opercular" - on a very short peduncle.
1860 "*q. oleracea* var *prunifolia* Mikan" + id. length smooth
on both surfaces" Chapman with Rev. 421 (1860.) questionable
of not isomorphic.
1864 *q. oleracea* δ *prunifolia* A. DC. Prod. 2. p. 74. (1864)
1789 *q. phellos* *q. oleracea* Ait Hort Kew 3. 252 (1789)
"drawn with pencil and watercolor

1789 Q. phellos P. americana Ait Hort New 3. 252 (1789)
"dwarf willow oak tree" q. f.

1789 *G. phellos* (S.) *zenirca* Ait Hort Kew 3. 252 (1789)
~~"dwarf willow-leaved oak tree"~~
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~~George Engelmann~~
~~George Engelmann~~

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GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

6103

EGGELMANN PAPERS

and get off
- no longer for my
use. when you all want
eggs you'll never have
any more and my wife
will be the first to
offer me one when I'm
- well past my time. I
- you will do this when
she is not busy on her
eggs and so the
- more will enjoy



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Quercus pumila

1788 *Q. pumila* Will. Carol. p. 234
1789 *Q. phellos* J. scribner Atit Hol Kew. 3. 354
1801 *Q. phellos* var *pumila* Mich. Querr. t. 13 f. 1x2
1803 *Q. phellos* J. pumila Mich. Flora Am 2. 197
1805 *Q. scribneri* Willd sp. Pl. 4. 424
1810 *Q. pumila* Willd in Mich. Sylv.

ed. Cincinnati 1862 p. 36 t. 17

1816 *Q. scribneri* Willd in Pursh Fl. 2. 626
1818 *Q. pumila* Mich. in Nutt Gen. 2. 214
1824 *Q. pumila* Willd in Elliott Skelton 2. 594
1860 *Q. cinerea* var *pumila* "Michx" -

Chapman - Smith. Fl. 421

1864 *Q. cinerea* & *pumila* ~~at~~ Canad. - Prod.

16. 22. p. 74



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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERSKirkwood, May 1st/74

Dr. Engelmann.

Dear Sir: -

I take the liberty of enclosing to you three minute plants which have baffled my efforts to trace them to their proper species, with the hope that you will be so kind as to name them for me.

I do not like to have plants growing by my door which



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as domestic servants, who were born in the United States, not less than 353,275 are found in the former slave States and the District of Columbia, nineteen-twentieths of them being colored. This would leave but 351,059 from the old free States, including the Territories. But of the total number of domestic servants in these States, 53,532 are males, while 34,099 are females under 16 years of age, nearly all of whom were born here. Making deductions on these accounts, we have, in round numbers, 280,000 females, 16 years of age and upward, natives of the country, among our domestic servants, against a somewhat smaller number of all other nationalities. But can it be true that more than one-half our adult female domestic servants in the Northern States are native, are American? It is true, and it is not true. According to the strict sense of the word native, the sense in which the Census uses it, it is true; according to its popular meaning, nothing could be further from the truth. These Irish and German girls, as we are accustomed to call them, who are in our families as second girls, as nurses, and even as general servants, what proportion of them ever saw Ireland or Germany? They are, in fact, of the second generation. They are one remove from foreigners. Yet, though born among us, our general instinctive feeling testifies that they are not wholly of us. So separate has been their social life, due alike to their clannishness and to our reserve; so strong have been the ties of race and blood and religion with them; so acute has been the jealousy of their spiritual teachers toward our popular institutions,—that we speak of them, and we think of them, as foreigners.

It must be remembered that, so far back as 1850, there were resident in the United States 573,225 Germans, and 961,719 Irish, while the total number of persons of foreign birth was at that time 2,210,839. Many of these had then been residing long in the country. It is from the descendants of this class, scarcely less than out of the directly immigrating class, that our domestic service is supplied. It is clear that it will not be long before these *home-made foreigners* will far outnumber the direct immigrants, in the ranks of our domestic service. Already the children born in this country of foreign parents nearly equal those who were born abroad. Another Census will see the balance strongly inclined to the side of the former class; while their preponderance in

our households will undoubtedly be effected even earlier by the preference naturally given to them over new arrivals.

Of those domestic servants who were born in foreign countries, the Census assigns to Ireland, 145,956; to Germany, 42,866; to British America, 14,878; to England and Wales, 12,531; to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 11,287; to China and Japan, 5,420; to Scotland, 3,399; to France, 2,874; to all other countries, 7,343.

The States of the North and West, in which the Irish, as compared with the domestic servants of any other foreign nationality, are in excess, are Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California; those in which the Germans are in excess, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin; those in which the Scandinavians are in excess, Kansas and Minnesota; those in which the British Americans are in excess, Michigan and Vermont; those in which the Chinese are in excess, Nevada and Oregon. The Chinese, however, very nearly approach the Irish in California, the numbers being 4,343 against 4,434. Illinois has 3,950 Scandinavians, and 5,603 Germans, against 6,346 Irish. Michigan has 1,755 Germans, and 1,748 Irish, against 2,456 Scandinavians. Ohio has 5,270 Germans, against 5,587 Irish. In Indiana, the Irish very nearly approach the Germans. In Maine, the British Americans nearly equal the Irish. In the remaining States, the preponderance of the foreign element first specified, is generally decided.

Considering the number of "French cooks" we have in this country, it may seem surprising that so few of our domestic servants should have been born in France. It is known, however, that French cooks differ from the cooks of other nationalities in this, that they may be born anywhere, and speak English with any sort of accent. Of the real Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who have entered our domestic service, the great majority, as might be anticipated, are found in towns, obeying, even on our happy soil, the strongest instinct of their people. Thirty cities have the honor to comprise 1,630 out of the total of 2,874 domestic servants born in France. Of these, 449 are found in New York; 368 in New Orleans; and 286 in San Francisco.

Two foreign elements which are likely to make an even greater proportionate showing in the domestic service of 1880 than in that of

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about colleges. It became known that SCRIBNER would publish a series of descriptive articles on American Colleges, and forthwith the rush commenced. Nearly every college in the United States was seized with a wild desire to be described in the magazine. There is nothing surprising in this, for it is as much advantage to a college to go through SCRIBNER, as for a boy to go through college. And so they came,—colleges of mature age, colleges started yesterday; colleges in jacket and trousers, and colleges with long white hair and tottering on their canes. Colleges in the cradle came as well as the strong and vigorous fellows,—base ball colleges and medical colleges; colleges where they put faith in paper boats, and colleges where they believe in paper books. Before this grand rush, no one had any idea there were so many colleges, and so many good ones, too.

Of course SCRIBNER cannot accommodate them all—it would take years and years to do them justice. But let us hope that those that are not chosen will look at the matter good-humoredly, that SCRIBNER will be happy with those it takes, and that the colleges selected will go home whistling.

WHO WAS ST. NICHOLAS?

This often-asked question is to be thoroughly answered when the Saint's illustrious namesake, of the magazine world, comes out with its December number. Not only are the festivities of St. Nicholas' day, the 6th of December, to be described, but a lovely story will be given in which a young German student finds a wonderful gift from the Saint in his shoe. The illustration to this story is said to be exquisite.

THE AUTHORS WAKING UP.

The authors of both England and America seem to be waking up to a sense of the injustice of their position. The lack of international copyright, and the limit as to time with regard to their ordinary copyrights, are both protested against. Dr. Holland has an article on this subject in SCRIBNER for December, in which he says, that if all the receipts from the copyright of accepted American authors should be put together, and all the authors were compelled to live from it, they would not live; they would starve.

A GOOD REPLY.

We find the following question and answer in a recent number of *The Christian Union*, in the column devoted to correspondents: "Is ST. NICHOLAS a magazine that you would recommend for a boy of 13, or is it mostly for young children?"

"It is a delightful magazine for all children between five and eighty-seven."

ST. NICHOLAS, as might have been expected, has had an entirely fresh picture of Hans Andersen made, a portrait that has received the highest praise from his personal friends, and that is likely to be adopted henceforth as the standard engraved likeness of the beloved old poet. A fine biographical article by Hjalmar Hjorth Bjornsen, Andersen's personal friend, is to accompany the picture.

EDITORS will take a grim satisfaction in reprinting from the "Bric-à-Brac" department of SCRIBNER for December, the verses, "A Constant Reader," written by some aggrieved member of the guild, and describing that pest of editors, the bore.

"GABRIEL CONROY."

BY BRET HARTE.

The *Post*, Boston, Mass., says of "Gabriel Conroy": "Mr. Harte has builded his foundations broadly and grandly * * * with materials of mountain and stream, cliff and avalanche. The resources of that picturesque nature with which he is so familiar and which he has used so skillfully before, he has now harnessed to his muse, and with this imposing literary equipment he drives gallantly into notice. With reference to the American ideal, it is too early to say how near this will come to being the American novel, but if the opening chapters foreshadow fairly those that are to succeed, it will stand almost unrivaled in American fiction, and quite unrivaled as the representative of that fresh and spontaneous literary culture that has acquired unwonted strength and freedom from contemplation of nature's grandeur in the far West. It is a serial that will make every new number of SCRIBNER's eagerly sought for, if it had nothing else to recommend it."

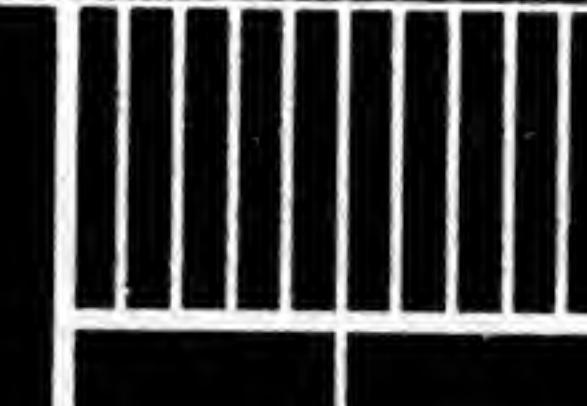
The New-York *Evening Mail* says of "Gabriel Conroy": "The narrative is in Mr. Harte's most vigorous vein; a vivid piece of word-painting, and intensely interesting, while with the skill of a true artist he saves us from disgust by suggesting, rather than describing, the most horrible part of the story."

The *Post*, Hartford, Conn., says of "Gabriel Conroy": "The opening pages are full of dramatic interest, and hold the reader's attention as if by a spell of magic force. There is a gracious promise in those first chapters, the prophecy in fact of splendid achievements. One thing is certain, and that is that no American novelist is equal to Bret Harte in the field which he has selected for his story. So far as he has gone, we confess to a rare delight in perusing him."



A REWARD IS OFFERED.
[From Grandma's Nap, in St. Nicholas.]

The *Herald*, Cleveland, says: "'Gabriel Conroy,' of which seven chapters appear in the November number, bids fair to be by far the best work of Bret Harte. It opens in California, as might have been expected, and the chapters given are full of dramatic power and tragic interest, while the grim humor which is never absent from Bret Harte's works, lightens the picture in places and makes the shadows deeper by contrast."



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